

Jeffersonian Republican.

THE WHOLE ART OF GOVERNMENT CONSISTS IN THE ART OF BEING HONEST.—Jefferson

VOL. 4.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1844

No. 43.

TERMS.—Two dollars per annum in advance—Two dollars and a quarter, half yearly—and if not paid before the end of the year, Two dollars and a half. Those who receive their papers by a carrier or stage drivers employed by the proprietors, will be charged 37 1/2 cts. per year, extra.
No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editors.
17 1/2 Advertisements not exceeding one square (sixteen lines) will be inserted three weeks for one dollar; twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion: larger ones in proportion. A liberal discount will be made to yearly advertisers.
All letters addressed to the Editors must be post paid.

JOB PRINTING.
Having a general assortment of large elegant plain and ornamental Type, we are prepared to execute every description of
FANCY PRINTING.
Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Notes, Blank Receipts, JUSTICES, LEGAL AND OTHER BLANKS, PAMPHLETS, &c.
Printed with neatness and despatch, on reasonable terms
AT THE OFFICE OF THE Jeffersonian Republican.

TRIAL LIST.
Monroe county Courts—February term, 1844.
1 Wallace vs Newman & Dimmick, No 29, Sept. term 1840.
2 Chas. S. Cox vs John Rath, No 10, Sept. t. 1841
3 Van Campen vs Bush, et al, No 6, Feb. t. 1842
4 Greensweig vs Hawk, et al, No 13, Feb. t. 1842
5 Administrators of Abraham Shaffer, deceased, vs John Siglin, sr. No 4, February term, 1842
6 Bossert vs Ward, No 23, February term, 1842
7 Melchior Barry vs Peter Merwine, jr. No. 11, December term, 1842
8 Leforge vs Jayne, No 5, May term, 1843
9 Surviving Trustees of the estate of Wm Bingham, deceased, vs John Runkle and Thomas Henry, No 31, May term, 1843
10 B. Hirie vs J. Dieter, No 52, Sept term 1843
11 The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the use of Apple and Alsoever, vs Samuel Gunsauls, John Boys and Stroud J Hollinshead
12 Tribble vs Haina and Overfield, No 92, Sept. term, 1843
13 Hawk vs Crook and Boys, No 98, Sept. t. 1843
14 Shoemaker vs Primrose, No 96, Sept. t. 1843

JURY LIST.
List of Grand Jurors, drawn to serve at February Term, 1844.
1 Charles Price, Price
2 Alexander Fowler, Stroud
3 Alexander Brown, Hamilton
4 Jacob Miller Chesnuthill
5 Andrew L. Storm, Pocono
6 John Hellas, do
7 John Kresge, Chesnuthill
8 James Place, Middle Smithfield
9 John Smith, Ross
10 George Grope, Middle Smithfield
11 James Burson, Stroud
12 James Alliger, Middle Smithfield
13 Jonas Greensweig, Ross
14 John C. Strunk, Middle Smithfield
15 William Long, Price
16 Frederick Michley, Price
17 Abraham Deputy, Smithfield
18 George Hood, Chesnuthill
19 David Smith, Ross
20 Cleazer Price, Price
21 Joseph Fenner, Hamilton
22 Samuel Gunsauls, Smithfield
23 Stephen Hess, Ross
24 Samuel Gilbert, Chesnuthill

PETIT JURORS.
1 Peter Kemmerer, Hamilton
2 Joseph Harman, do
3 Joseph J. Postens, Stroud
4 Peter Tribely, Middle Smithfield
5 Peter Wolf, Smithfield
6 William Adams, Tobyhanna
7 John White, do
8 Charles Postens, Smithfield
9 Reuben Gregory, Chesnuthill
10 Daniel Jayne, Middle Smithfield
11 Christian Eylesberger, do
12 Samuel Rees, Hamilton
13 Daniel Dailey, Stroud
14 Charles Strouse, Ross
15 John Bender, Hamilton
16 Emanuel Gunsauls jr., Middle Smithfield
17 Jacob Brong, Chesnuthill
18 Patrick Dailey, do
19 Samuel Boys, Stroud
20 Michael Hawk, Chesnuthill
21 David Bowman, Pocono
22 Melchior Sprague, Esq. Coolbaugh
23 William Clements, Stroud
24 Jacob Sumney, do
25 David Eylesberger, Middle Smithfield
26 John Albertson, Pocono
27 David Fenner, Smithfield
28 Frederick Shapp, Chesnuthill
29 John Stone, Stroud
30 Adam Bush, Smithfield
31 John Tribely, Middle Smithfield
32 Peter Kishbaugh, Stroud
33 Peter S. Altomose, Chesnuthill
34 Robert Boys, Stroud
35 John Smith, Ross
36 Jacob Karner, jr. Price

PUBLIC NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the estate of Garret Vanauken, late of Westfall township, Pike county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers.—And all persons having demands against the said Estate, are requested to present them, duly authenticated on or before the first day of February next.
BENJAMIN C. VANAUKEN, ELIZABETH VANAUKEN, Executors
Milford, October 30, 1843.—6t.



STROUDSBURG IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

The subscribers take this method to inform the public generally, and Millers and Farmers especially, that they have taken that convenient
Foundry and Machine Shop, adjoining Jacob Singmaster's Tannery, and would be thankful for any patronage extended towards them, and respectfully announce that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line of business in the best manner and with despatch. They will manufacture

MILL GEARING

for Flour and other Mills, together with Castings of every description turned and fitted up in the best possible manner. We feel confident in our ability to execute all orders with which we may be entrusted in a workman-like manner. Particular care will be taken to employ none but good workmen in the different departments of the establishment, and no pains will be spared by the proprietors to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with orders for work.

BRASS CASTINGS.

such as Spindle Steps, Shaft and Gudgeon Boxes, &c. will be made to order. Old Copper and Brass taken in exchange at the highest price. Patterns made to order.

Threshing Machines & Horse Powers of the most approved construction, will be furnished to order at the shortest notice.

Wrought Iron Mill Work

will be done on the most reasonable terms, and all kinds of smith work.

The best kind of Sled Shoes and polished Wagon Boxes will always be kept on hand.

Ploughs of the most approved plan will be kept on hand, and an excellent assortment of Plough Castings which they offer for sale to Plough makers.

HAYDEN & SCHLAUGH.

April 26, 1843.

LOOK HERE!

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. &c. CHEAP FOR CASH OR PRODUCE. POSITIVELY NO TRUST!

The subscriber having adopted the above method of doing business for the future, would respectfully invite all who have unsettled Book accounts with him, or with the late firm of

J. H. & J. S. Wallace,

to call and settle the same, without any further notice, as he is determined to close up all unsettled accounts with as little delay as possible.

J. H. WALLACE.

Milford, July 1, 1843.

CABINET MAKING.

Side-Boards, Bureaus, Centre, Breakfast, Dining and End Tables, Wash Stands, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Book Cases, Secretaries, &c.,

Cheap for Cash or Country Produce.

N. B.—Repairing done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

A supply of the above mentioned articles may be seen at his Waterroom, on Walnut st., in the building occupied by E. B. Walton as a Chair manufactory.

CHARLES CAREY.

Stroudsburg, Nov. 9, 1843.

STROUDSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

The Spring Term of this Institution commenced on the eighth day of May last, under the superintendance of Miss A. M. Stokes, and is now open for the reception of pupils.

The branches taught in this Seminary are Reading, Writing, Geography, Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Logic, Mathematics, Drawing and Painting, the Greek, Latin, German Languages, &c.

The Seminary being endowed by the State, instruction is afforded at two dollars per quarter, inclusive of all the above branches.

Board can be obtained in respectable families on reasonable terms.

The Trustees with full confidence commend the Stroudsburg Female Seminary to the patronage of the public.

JOHN HUSTON, President of the Board of Trustees.

May 8, 1843.—6t.

A Letter from Mr. Rives.

From the Richmond Whig.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1844.

MY DEAR SIR: It seems to be now definitely settled that the country is to be called upon to retract the solemn decision pronounced by it in 1840 upon the demerits of Mr. Van Buren's administration, and restore him to power, without a solitary atonement for the past or pledge of amendment for the future. The indications which have been given here, since the assembling of Congress, are too significant to be misunderstood. The Convention at Baltimore will have nothing to do but to register and proclaim the edict of the caucus in the Capitol.

In the approaching Presidential contest, then, we ought not and cannot be neutral; and, if, as every thing now indicates is to be the case, that contest shall be between Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Clay, I have as little hesitation in saying that there is but one line of action by which we can acquit ourselves of the full measure of our duty to the country; and that is, waiving all minor considerations, to give a manly and determined support to Mr. Clay in preference to Mr. Van Buren. For myself, I can conceive of no greater calamity to the nation, or deeper discredit to the cause and every name of popular government, than the re-election of Mr. Van Buren would be, after the signal and overwhelming majority by which he was so recently deposed from power, upon the fullest canvass of his measures, policy, and conduct.

The host of vindictive passions which follow in the train of restored Governments—the crowds of hungry retainers, pleading the merit of past services, who press forward to claim the reward of their infidelity, or indemnity for sacrifices and losses incurred in the common cause—the inflated and pertinacious attachment to ancient abuses—the arbitrary and self-willed habits nurtured in the former possession of power—the commitment to favorite but pernicious schemes of policy, have all concurred to give a sort of proverbial currency to the remark of a celebrated English statesman and historian, that the worst and most dangerous of all revolutions is a restoration. That all these evils would be realized to the widest extent, and in their most unmitigated violence, in the restoration of Mr. Van Buren, none can doubt.

And what are the wise and benignant measures of administrative policy which are promised us as the fruits of Mr. Van Buren's restoration? A return to the glories and blessings of the sub-Treasury system—a renewed war upon the currency, commerce, and business of the country! Just at the moment when, by the mere fact of the withdrawal of the hostility of the Government, and that *vis medicatrix nature* which is inherent in the energies of a free enterprising, and industrious people, all the business pursuits of the nation are regaining their prosperity and activity, and the currency and exchanges of the country are finding their proper and natural level, every thing is to be again thrown into confusion, and we are to be replunged into a chaos of wild and pernicious experiments, simply to signalize a remorseless party triumph, to the consummation of a measure openly at war with every great practical interest of the community. And to this would be added, by a natural and necessary connexion, all that long train of congenial abuses which so ingloriously illustrated the era of Mr. Van Buren's former administration—multiplied schemes for extending Executive power and Presidential patronage; profuse and profligate expenditures of public money; the impunity and protection of faithless public officers, purchased by the merit of their party services; a new brood of defrauders, of the Hoyts and the Harris— a race the entire disappearance of which since 1840 is one of the proudest proofs of the justice and necessity of the change then decreed by the voice of the people. But it were vain to attempt an enumeration of the teeming abuses that must ever attend the fundamental heresy of Mr. Van Buren's political system, which, instead of regarding government as a high and holy trust for the good of the country, sees in it nothing but a job to be administered for the benefit of a party, of which the President is the head and grand almoner.

Now, I would ask, what is there to be apprehended from Mr. Clay's election, which ought to have the weight of a feather in the scale, when compared with the fatal and destructive evils, poisoning the vital elements of republican freedom and virtue, as well as the essential sources of national prosperity and happiness, which we have every reason to believe would inevitably follow the restoration of Mr. Van Buren? We shall, doubtless, have paraded before our eyes, in stereotyped horrors, the old and threadbare apparition of the *Tariff, the Bank, and Distribution*. On the subject of the tariff I do not hesitate to say that Mr. Clay's creed, developed in his recent letters, is in every respect as just, as sound, and unexceptionable as that of Mr. Van Buren, and his practice infinitely better.

It is no want of charity, then, but the result of the most candid and deliberate consideration, when I express the decided opinion that Mr. Clay is far more to be relied upon for a practical adjustment of this delicate and complex subject, on terms just and satisfactory to all sections of the Union, (harmonizing their various interests by the golden rule of moderation, which is the only pledge of permanence and stability in any arrangement that may be made,) than Mr. Van Buren. The wise and temperate spirit so strikingly exhibited in his letters which have been recently given to the public, sustained by his well-known influence with his friends, and his own high and unquestioned character for frankness and decision, is a guaranty which no portion of the nation will lightly regard.

To preside over the destinies of a great Republic, in a crisis of such complicated difficulty and peril, calls for something more than the arts of the mere party politician. It demands the highest moral and intellectual qualities of the statesman—courage, self-possession, elevation of character and elevation of views; a nobleness and generosity of nature that attracts confidence, and can inspire enthusiasm; the spirit of persuasion and the spirit of command combined. Let the annals of the country, in some of the darkest moments which have ever lowered upon its fortunes, be consulted, and they will answer whether HENRY CLAY or MARTIN VAN BUREN is the man for such a crisis.

W. C. RIVES.

Col EDWARD FOUNTAINE, Harbour.

Some wag writes to an eastern editor that in his 'diggins' they steal logs from the mills most dexterously. He says that it has come to such a pass, that at all the saw mills a watch was set to prevent stealing logs; but he had got so wide awake in the business, that he could 'back a yoke of oxen up to a log with a man setting on it, and twitch it clear out leaving the man sitting on the bark!'

A Maryland editor has received a tale entitled 'Three Knots of Female Curiosity.' We can account for so small quantity, and for the title, only by supposing that the piece was written by some spinner of street yarn.—*Asylum Journal*.

Steel and Brass.

It is well known that the late lamented Robert Hall was remarkable for his severity in reporting. Having been unsuccessful in his addresses to Miss Ann Steele, the distinguished poetess, he was one evening rallied in company by a maiden lady, who said to him—

'Mr. Hall, you had better try some of us—perhaps you will find somewhere a heart that is not all steel!'

'Perhaps,' replied Mr. Hall, drawing down his brow, and with a most withering frown, 'I shall find a face that is all brass.'

INDELIBLE INK.—The milk which exudes from a branch of sumach, is the best indelible ink which can be used. Break off one of the stems that supports the leaves, and write what may be wanted with it. In a short time it becomes a beautiful jet black, and can never be washed out.

FINISHED.—A word in general use and of a very significant import.

A young girl who has passed three years in boarding school, gathered a superficial knowledge of her own language and the French; acquired a profound knowledge of the art of dancing, with a fashionable knowledge of music, is said to be finished—that is ready for a husband.

A student who has passed four years in a college, learned to rob hen roosts, drink rum, smoke cigars, play at games of chance, and spend the liberal allowance of a kind parent in every species of unworthy excess—makes a common place speech, receives his diploma, and is finished. That is, ready for the devil.

IMPORTANT TO MAGISTRATES.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have decided 'that a Justice of the Peace in this State, has power to discharge from prison one committed by him for a bailable offence, whether felony or misdemeanor, taking recognizance for his appearance to Court to answer.' This decision extends the power of committing magistrates much farther than is supposed to exist. The case came before the Court on a writ of error from Montgomery County.

U. S. Senator from Rhode Island.

The Legislature from Rhode Island, on Thursday proceeded to the election of a U. S. Senator, to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. William Sprague, resigned. Ninety three votes were cast; of which John Brown Francis, (whom received 67, and Christopher Spencer, (dem) 26, whereupon his Excellency the Governor declared the Hon. John Brown Francis to be duly elected a Senator in Congress for the term which expires on the 4th of March, 1845.

Remedy for Hollow Horn.

For the Hollow Horn we always used from one to two table spoonfuls of spirits of turpentine, poured into the hollow on the top of the head between the horns, and cutting off enough of the end of the tail to bleed, which may be done by turning the long hair upwards and cutting off a quarter of an inch or less. I have known some persons to split the tail (and cut out what they call the wolf in the tail, which I believe is all a phantom) put in salt and bind it up; all the good affected is by bleeding—therefore the less the wound the better. I suppose soot and salt may be good. I know salt given plentifully to cattle to be good in Illinois. On the Atlantic coast cattle will not lick salt, tho' during the winter season we give salt twice a week with their food. I never knew my father to bore the horns until he had first tried the spirits of turpentine and bleeding, and then bored the horns on the under side only; and on the top when the holes on the under side could not be kept from closing up with matter. I have heard him say he never lost but one cow with the hollow horn, whilst his neighbors who were engaged in the same business lost many. His rule was and my practice has been, when a cow was observed with a sunken eye and a dry nose (which are the sure signs of the hollow horn) to put on the spirits of turpentine and bleed at the tail, and have had unvaried success, the greatest difficulty is in not beginning in time. Cattle that have been hard wintered are very apt to have the hollow horn in the spring. It is a common practice with me if cattle do not look well nor thrive in the spring, to use the above remedy. The signs of the hollow horn are, in addition to the sunken eye and dry nose, the appearance (from feeling) of one or more joints of the back bone being decayed and gone—also a joint near the end of the tail, which of itself is no disease, but the effects of hollow horn. I never saw a brute have the hollow horn bad without all those symptoms, but have seen them in the first stages with only the first two.—*Correspondence Prairie Farmer*.

A Cunning Locksmith.

A zealous locksmith died of late, And safe arrived at heaven's gate, He stood without, and would not knock, Because he meant to pick the lock.

Women Rule All.

Good. Not only the wild birds, but our domestic poultry, are occasionally heard to make some very significant remarks. It is a very remarkable fact that the common ducks invariably call out, 'quack, quack, quack!' whenever a doctor's sulky passes by their flock. But the most extraordinary of all the speeches of the feathered tribe, is, that of the chanticleer, which may be regarded as deciding a controversy that has been long waged in the civilized community. Old chanticleer awakes in the morning, flaps his wings, and vociferates at the top of his voice,

'Women rule h-e-r-e!'

Immediately, from a neighboring roost, another answers,

'So they do h-e-r-e!'

This is no sooner uttered than a third responds at a considerable distance,

'So they do every w-h-e-r-e'

Epigram.

Why should all the girls, a wit exclaimed, Surprising farmers be? Because they're always studying The art of husband-ry.

A Prodigal.—What makes you spend your time so freely Jack? 'Because it is the only thing I have got to spend!'

The editor of the New York Mercury has seen a negro whose hair curled so tight that it made him round shouldered.

Wood Chopping.

A most extraordinary feat of chopping was performed near our town a few days since.— Benjamin W. White, Esq. has just brought from Virginia a negro man, about 40 years of age, and offered to bet \$20 that the negro could cut a cord of wood in an hour, felling the trees and splitting the logs. The bet was taken, and the parties selected two trees, which the negro felled and cut up in less than one hour. On measurement by the judges, it was found that he had cut and split a cord and a quarter!—Herald, Port Gibson, Miss.

We copy the following resolution, passed by the last session of the Legislature of this State for the benefit of those interested:

Resolved, That all collectors of County and State taxes, shall upon the settlement of the books, in each and every year, be required to make oath or affirmation, that they have made a true and just return of all the moneys by them collected, whether taxes upon real or persons property or persons.